# NOMENCLATURAL NOTES ON THE AGRILINAE (COLEOPTERA, BUPRESTIDAE): II AGRILUS'

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Examination of type of members of the genus *Agrilus* and several closely related genera has revealed the necessity for making a number of nomenclatural changes, as well as for designating lectotypes for certain species in the Biologia Centrali—Americana collection in the British Museum.

A major change is the merging of the genus *Paradomorphus* Wat. into *Agrilus*. Waterhouse himself (1889) expressed doubt about the validity of the genus, which is based only on the relative length of the tarsal segments. This character varies between the sexes within certain species in *Agrilus* (e.g. *A. masculinus* Lec.—see Fisher 1928:58). There are several distinct species groups within *Paradomorphus* as presently constituted, each of which has closer relatives (and even synonyms) within *Agrilus* than with the other groups of *Paradomorphus*. *Agrilus* may yet be conveniently split into genera of more manageable size (cf. Obenberger, 1957), but *Paradomorphus* is clearly not a tenable segregate.

In the following treatment species are arranged in alphabetical order and are mentioned only if a nomenclatural change is necessary, or new synonymy is given. A complete revision of the genus in Central America is presently being prepared, and the author solicits material for this end. Unless stated otherwise, all new combinations are transfers of species from *Paradomorphus* to *Agrilus*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Accepted for publication: June 20, 1973.

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## Agrilus, Curtis, 1825.

## Paradomorphus, Waterhouse, 1887:183. (NEW SYNONYMY)

Agrilus albicollis (Waterhouse, 1887:184). New Combination. This Jamaican species is the genotype of the genus *Paradomorphus* and is very closely related to the Mexican A.(P.) collaris Wat. The British Museum has two specimens bearing the handwritten label "Jamai-ca", but only one bears a red "Type" label.

Agrilus angustus Chevrolat, 1835. Synonyms: A. multinotatus L. & G., 1837; A. propinquus Chevrolat, 1837. A. patruelis Kerremans, 1894, Ann. Soc. Ent. France 44:415, New Synonymy. The types of both of Chevrolat's names, and that of Kerreman's A. patruelis have been examined, and all represent the same species. The species varies somewhat in size, but is otherwise rather uniform in morphology.

Agrilus aureoviridis Waterhouse, 1889:118. Synonyms: A. clarus Kerremans, 1900, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 44:325, New Synonymy. Two specimens in the British Museum may be considered types of aureoviridis. One bears the labels "Etla, Mexico. Salle Coll." and, handwritten, "Agrilus aureoviridis, (Type) Waterh."; it is here designated the Lectotype. A second specimen bears the label "Chilpancingo, Guerrero, 4600 ft. July, H. H. Smith," and is considered a paratype.

Agrilus biplagiatus (Waterhouse, 1889:55), New Combination. The type is unique.

Agrilus carissimus (Waterhouse, 1889:187), New Combination. There are two specimens with similar collection data. The one bearing the additional label "Paradomorphus carissimus (*Type*) Waterh." is here designated the Lectotype. The other is considered a paratype.

Agrilus cephalotes Waterhouse, 1889:93. Synonyms: A. humeralis Kerremans, 1897, Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg. 6:97, New Synonymy. A. piceolus Fisher, 1933, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 82(27):17, New Synonymy. Comparison of the unique types of cephalotes and humeralis with each other and with material identical to that of the type of piceolus, shows these three names refer to the same species. The genitalia of this species are very unusual.

Agrilus collaris (Waterhouse, 1889:52), New Combination. Synonym: A. cinteutli Fisher, 1938, Sbornik Ent. Odd. Mus., Prague, 16:139, New Synonymy. A specimen from the American Museum of Natural History is identical to the types of both names. (The transfer of Paradomorphus collaris to Agrilus requires a new name for Agrilus collaris Kerremans [1898, Bull. Soc. Ent. France 1898:83] from Africa and Madagascar, for which I propose the name Agrilus neocollaris Hespenheide, New Name.)

Agrilus corrugatus (Waterhouse, 1889:56), New Combination. Synonym: Paradomorphus persimilis Waterhouse, 1889:56, New Synonymy. Two specimens labeled Juquila, and perhaps a third labelled only "Mexico" qualify as types of corrugatus. A specimen from Juquila with the additional label "Agrilus (sic!) corrugatus, (Type) Waterh." is designated the Lectotype. The other specimen, a male, is considered a paratype. The unique type of persimilis is also a male and the genitalia of the two are identical. The distinctive features of persimilis enumerated by Waterhouse are partly developmental deformities.

Agrilus delicatulus Waterhouse, 1889:191. Synonyms: A. mixcoatli Fisher, 1938, op. cit., 135, New Synonymy. A. apachei Knull, 1938, Ann. Ent. Soc. Am. 31:139, New Synonymy. Four specimens two each, on two pins with identical collection data, qualify as the type of delicatulus. One pin bears the additional label "Agrilus delicatulus (Type)

Waterhouse", and one of these specimens is arbitrarily designated the Lectotype. A specimen identical with the type of *delicatulus* has been compared with the types of both *mixcoatli* and *apachei* and show them to represent the same species.

Agrilus detractus Waterhouse, 1889:86. Synonym: A. robustus Waterhouse, 1889:89, New Synonymy. Thirteen specimens qualify as types of detractus, all with the label "Chilpancingo, Guerrero. Höge." One of these bears the additional label "Agrilus detractus, of (Type) Waterh." and is here designated the Lectotype; twelve other specimens are considered paratypes. Two somewhat damaged females from Chontales, Nicaragua, qualify as types of robustus. One bears the additional label "Agrilus robustus, (Type) Waterh." and is designated the Lectottype. Comparison of the two sets of type material shows no significant differences.

Agrilus elegantulus (Waterhouse, 1889:53), New Combination. The type is unique.

Agrilus emarginatus (Waterhouse, 1889:53), New Combination. The type is unique.

Agrilus flohri (Trypantius flohri Waterhouse, 1890, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 6,219) New Combination. Synonyms: A. opacus Kerremans, 1897. A. cupreomaculatus Duges, 1891, La Naturaleza, 2:30, New Synonymy. The types of both Typantius flohri and Agrilus opacus are unique and deposited in the British Museum. Although I have not seen the type of cupreomaculatus, I use that name in the sense of Fisher (1928).

Agrilus gibbifrons (Waterhouse, 1889:187), New Combination. The type is unique.

Agrilus gracilipes Waterhouse, 1889:81). Synonym: A. carinifer Waterhouse, 1889:82, New Synonymy. Agrilus gracilipes is represented by three specimens in the British Museum that can be considered types. One from Volcan de Chiriqui bears the label "Agrilus gracilipes,  $\delta$  (Type) Waterh." and is designated the Lectotype; a female with a similar label is designated the Lecto-allotype. Agrilus carinifer is represented by four specimens that can be considered types. One labelled only "Mexico" bears the additional label "Agrilus carinifer  $\delta$  (Type) Waterh." and is designated the Lectotype; a female with a similar label is designated the Lecto-allotype. The two male types are identical in all respects, including genitalia.

Agrilus hainesi Hespenheide, New Name for Paradomorphus plagiatus Waterhouse, 1889:55. The name Agrilus plagiatus is preoccupied by Agrilus plagiatus Ganglbauer, 1889, Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. 24: 31. Although both names were published in 1889, the signature containing Paradomorphus plagistus is dated December of that year, whereas Ganglbauer's species appears early in its volume. The new name is in honor of Mr. Robert L. Haines who encouraged my early interest in natural history. The type of Paradomorphus plagiatus is unique.

Agrilus ignotus Waterhouse, 1889:98. Synonym: A. silvicola Fisher, 1933, op. cit., 10, New Synonymy. Although specimens collected by both Höge and Smith are listed in the type description, only one of Höge's specimens bears a type label at the British Museum. Waterhouse discussed possible variability in this species, although he admitted more than one species may have been involved. Although no definite decision can be made now, Fisher's silvicola is identical with the type of ignotus. One or more other names may eventually prove to be synonyms if a polytypic species concept is adopted for this form.

Agrilus inclinatus Waterhouse, 1889:62. Synonym: A. subobtusus Kerremans 1894, op. cit., 415, New Synonymy. Two specimens qualify as the type of inclinatus, one each from Vera Cruz and Volcan de Chiriqui. The latter specimen is a male and is designated the Lectotype. No differences could be found between these and the unique type of subobtusus.

Agrilus latevittatus (Waterhouse, 1889:54), New Combination. The type is unique.

Agrilus laticeps Waterhouse, 1889:113. Synonyms: A. subniger Kerremans, 1897, op. cit., 83, New Synonymy. A. subviolaceus Kerremans, 1897, op. cit., 84, New Synonymy. All three names are represented by unique types in the British Museum. The types of laticeps and subviolaceus are males with identical genitalia; the type of subniger is a female. Otherwise I can find no differences among these three individuals.

Agrilus latifrons Waterhouse, 1889:191. Synonym: A. santaritae Knull, 1937, Ent. News, 48:39, New Synonymy. Of the three specimens which are type material of latifrons, one from Teptlapa, Guerrero, Mexico, bears the additional label "Agrilus latifrons, (Type) Waterh." and is designated the Lectotype. Specimens identical with the types of latifrons are also identical with those of santaritae.

Agrilus neoflolri Hespenheide, New Name for Paradomorphus flohri Waterhouse, 1897:664 (nec. A. ("Trypantius") flohri (Wat.) – see above.) The type is unique. With the transfer of this species and Trypantius flohri to Agrilus, the former requires a new name because it thereby becomes a junior homonym.

Agrilus nigripennis Waterhouse, 1889:96. Synonyms: A. heyenei Obenberger, 1917, Col. Rundshau, 1917:36, New Synonymy. A. longus Kerremans, 1900, op. cit., 333, New Synonymy. Nineteen specimens in the British Museum qualify as the type of nigripennis. A female specimen with the labels "V. de Chiriqui, 3-4000 ft. Champion" and "Agrilus nigripennis (Type) Waterh." is here designated the Lectotype. A male from a series of 8 specimens with identical collection data is designated the Lecto-Allotype. The types of both heyenei and longus, both in the British Museum, are identical with the type of nigripennis. Two female specimens labelled "Colombie, Clavareau" are the types of longus; one is arbitrarily designated the Lectotype.

Agrilus obscureiguttatus (Waterhouse, 1889:51), New Combination. Synonym: A. valerii Fisher, 1938, op. cit., 122, New Synonymy. A total of five specimens qualify as the type of Paradomorphus obscureiguttatus. Of these, two on a single card bear the label "David, Panama. Champion", and the additional label "Paradomorphus obscureiguttatus, (Type) Waterh." The two specimens are a male-female pair, of which the male is designated the Lectotype, the female the Lecto-allotype. The other two specimens, from Bugaba and Volcan de Chiriqui, (2-3000') are considered paratypes. A single specimen I collected on Cerro Campana, Panama, is identical with types of both names.

Agrilus oculatus Waterhouse 1889:60. Synonym: A. gestator Kerremans, 1903, Wytsman, Gen. Ins, 12:273, New Synonymy. Two specimens from Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico qualify as types of oculatus. One collected by Höge bears the additional label "Agrilus oculatus, (Type) Waterh." and is designated the Lectotype. A unique specimen, also from Cuernavaca, is the type of gestator. Comparison of the two shows them identical.

Agrilus phoenicopterus Waterhouse, 1889:121. Synonym: A. resplendens Fisher, 1933, op. cit., 12, New Synonymy. Five specimens on four pins qualify as type material of phoenicopterus. The specimen bearing the labels "Juquila" and "Mexico. Salle Coll. 642" is designated the Lectotype. Two specimens from Cordova on a card, and specimens from Tuxtla and Mexico City are considered paratypes. A paratype of resplendens is deposited in the British Museum and was compared with the types of phoenicopterus. The coloration is different, but the specimens are otherwise identical.

Agrilus ruginosus (Waterhouse, 1889:52), New Combination. The type is unique.

Agrilus scabrosus Waterhouse, 1889:90. Synonym: A. aztecus Fisher, 1933, op. cit., New Synonymy. The type of scabrosus is unique. Five paratypes of aztecus are deposited in the British Museum and were compared directly with the type of scabrosus.

Agrilus sexmaculatus Waterhouse, 1889:117. Synonym: A. domitor Kerremans, 1903, op. cit., 269, New Synonymy. Four specimens qualify as the type of sexmaculatus. One bears the two labels "Cuernavaca, Morelos, June H.H.S." and "Agrilus sexmaculatus (Type) Waterh." and is designated the Lectotype. The other three specimens are paratypes. The unique type of domitor is also from Cuernavaca and is inseparable from material of sexmaculatus.

Agrilus sparsus Waterhouse, 1889:71. Synonym: A. centeotlae Fisher, 1938, op. cit., 123, New Synonymy. A specimen identical with the types of both these names is in my collection.

Agrilus squalus Waterhouse, 1889:114. Synonym: A. canaluculicollis Kerremans, 1897, op. cit., 58, New Synonymy. Nine specimens in the British Museum qualify as types of squalus. The specimen from Campeche, Mexico is arbitrarily designated as the Lectotype. The type of canaliculicollis from Brasil is indistinguishable from type material of squalus.

Agrilus subguttatus Waterhouse, 1889:84. Synonyms: A. errans Waterhouse, 1889:84, New Synonymy. A. raptor Kerremans, 1903, op. cit., 271, New Synonymy. A. infidelis Fisher, 1933, op. cit., 24, New Synonymy. Both of Waterhouse's names are represented by abundant type material — 10 specimens for subguttatus, 6 for errans. One male specimen of subguttatus from Misantla bears the additional label "Agrilus subguttatus (Type) Waterh." and is designated the Lectotype; another female specimen with similar labels is designated the Lecto-allotype. The types of errans, all from the Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama, include a male-female pair on a single pin, which also bears the label "Agrilus errans (Type) Waterh." The male is designated the Lectotype, the female the Lecto-allotype. No consistent qualitative differences in genitalia or other morphological characters could be recognized between these two series of specimens, or between these and the unique female type of raptor and 12 paratypes of infidelis at the British Museum.

Agrilus tacitus Kerremans, 1894, op. cit., 416. Synonym: A. mentitus Kerremans, 1894, op. cit., 418, New Synonymy. Two specimens in the Kerremans collection are labelled as types of A. tacitus and represent different species. A male has been designated the Lectotype. The unique type of A. mentitus lacks both a head and thorax, but is indistinguishable from the Lectotype of tacitus.

Agrilus vermiculatus (Waterhouse, 1889:51), New Combination. Two specimens with identical collection data could be considered types of this species. One bears the additional label "Paradomorphus vermiculatus, (Type) Waterh." and is designated the Lectotype; the other is considered a paratype.

Agrilus tinctipennis Fisher, 1933, op. cit., 15. Synonym: A. xiuhtecutli Fisher, 1938, op. cit., 142, New Synonymy. The type of xiuhtecutli is a male whereas that of tinctipennis is a female. The differences, largely in color, among these two specimens and a third in the collection of D. A. Verity do not exceed those within the closely-related and variable A. delicatus Waterhouse.

Agrilus xanthonotus Waterhouse, 1889:110. Synonym: A. croceomaculatus Waterhouse, 1889:111, New Synonymy. The type of A.croceomaculatus is unique. Four specimens qualify as types of xanthonotus; one of these from Juquila bears the label "Agrilus xanthonotus (Type) Waterh." and is designated the Lectotype. A second specimen from Juquila, and specimens from Tehuantepec and Caldera are considered paratypes. Agrilus croceomaculatus was distinguished from xanthonotus solely on differences in the pattern of spines and teeth on the elytral apices. Examination of numerous specimens shows this characteristic to vary greatly within and between populations. The color and size and shape of the pubescent spots also varies.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Examination of these types was made possible in part by a grant, number 35-451 to the author from the University of Connecticut Research Foundation, and in part by the author's own funds. Special appreciation for attention during visits or for loans of material is offered Messers. R. D. Pope and Brian Levey and Miss C. M. F. Von Hayck of the British Museum, George B. Vogt of the U. S. National Museum, Josef N. Knull of Ohio State University, Gayle H. Nelson, and D. S. Verity.

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ABSTRACT—The taxonomic status of 36 Central American species of the genus Agrilus is reviewed. The genus Paradomorphus is considered a synonym of Agrilus, and 13 species are transferred to Agrilus. Transfer of these and one species described in Trypantius require three new names: Agrilus hainesi, A. neocollaris and A. neoflohri. An additional 31 names given to North, Central and South American specimens are considered synonyms. Lectotypes of 22 names of Waterhouse and Kerremans are designated for specimens presently in the British Museum.—Biological Sciences Group, Univ. of Conn., Storrs CT, 06268. Present Address: Dept. of Biology, Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Descriptors: Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Agrilus, Paradomorphus, Trypantius, North America, Central America, South America, new synonymy, new names, Lectotypes.